9.4174 (1043,1482) 26.2532 12.1152

35089 S/697/61/000/000/015/018 D228/D303

AUTHOR:

Danishevskiy, S. K.

TITLE:

Rhenium-tungsten alloys as material for high-temperature

thermocouples

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya poredkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshcheniya. Moscow

cow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 162-169

TEXT: As part of the program for seeking new thermoelectric materials the author developed and tested certain types of thermocouples in collaboration with A. M. Gurevich, S. I. Ipatova, N.I. Smirnova, V. I. Konstantinov, and Ye. I. Pavlova. W wire, with a diameter of 0.28 - 0.58 mm and a content of 1 - 20% Re was used in

Card (1/3)

Rhenium-tungsten alloys ...

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forces of thermocouples (E) at temperatures of 0 - 2000°C, the sensitivity of thermocouples (dE/dt) in the same temperature range, the value of E in relation to changes in the alloys' resistivity of from 6 to 25 x $10^{-6} \Omega$ cm at 4 different temperatures, and the dependence of the resistivity on an alloy's Re content at 4 different temperatures. A special graph, depicting the relation of E and dE/dt to the Re content of an alloy, was compiled to facilitate the selection of suitable alloys for the thermocouples. Among other things, this allows the magnitude of E and dE/dt at 1500° C to be determined for any W-Re alloy if the desired value of E at 50° C is first chosen. The author considers the merits and defects of different thermocouples, some of which were rectified by altering the Re concentration. Then he describes the conditions under which the thermocouples were tested. In particular, they were sca-

ked in the combustion space of the graphite heater of a high-temperature furnace for 10 - 12 hours at 1600 - 1650°C, in a vacuum furnace for 2 - 3 hours at 1800 - 2400°C, and in an atmosphere of

the experiments. Data are cited to show the thermoelectromotive

Card 2/3

DANIS HEVSKIY, S.K.
The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of 39) Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Peredereyev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase .(V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'ichenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhodzhayeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. Filimonov); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic production of high-purity Re and electroplating with Re (Z. M. Sominskaya and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O2 on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and Re-precious-metal alloys (Ye. M. Savitskiy, M. A. Tylkina, and K. B. Povarova); synthesis of Re nitrides, silicides, phosphides, and selenides (G. V. Samsonov, V. A. Obolonchik, and V. S. Neshpor); weldability of Re-Mo and Re-W alloys (V. V. D'yachenko, B. P. Morozov, and G. N. Klobanoy); new fields of application for Re and Re alloys (M. A. Tylkina and Ye. M. Savitskiy); and Re-Mo alloy for thermocouples (S. Ke. Danishevskiy, Yu. A. Kocherzhinskiy, and G. B. Lapp). Tavetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, pp 92-93

DANISHEVSKIY, S.K.; IPATOVA, S.I.; PAVLOVA, Ye.I.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.

Thermocouples from alloys of tungsten with rhenium for measuring temperatures up to 2500°C. Zav. lab. 29 no.9: 1139-1141 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki i Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.

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AUTHOR: Danishevakiy; S. R. Gurevich, A. H. Saithova, N. I. Jpatova, S. Pavlova, Versia	
TITLE Development and industrial adoption of thermocouples for high-	
SOURCE: Vacacyingsee	
TOPIC TAGS: chemical 115	
	COLOR STATE OF STATE
ABSTRACT: Three themius (immerted allow), VR-5 VR-10 and VR-20 (containing VR-5/20 and VR-20) (containing VR-5/20 and VR-10/20) which came be used to make two types of thermocouples.	
and 25000 (Na Phone Chican be used to measure temperature between 100)	
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as well as under reduced pressures ((0°4 mm He)) The effect of different hea	

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AUTHOR: Danishevskiy, S. K.; Smirnova, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Furnaces for calibrating metal thermocouples at 2000-2500C

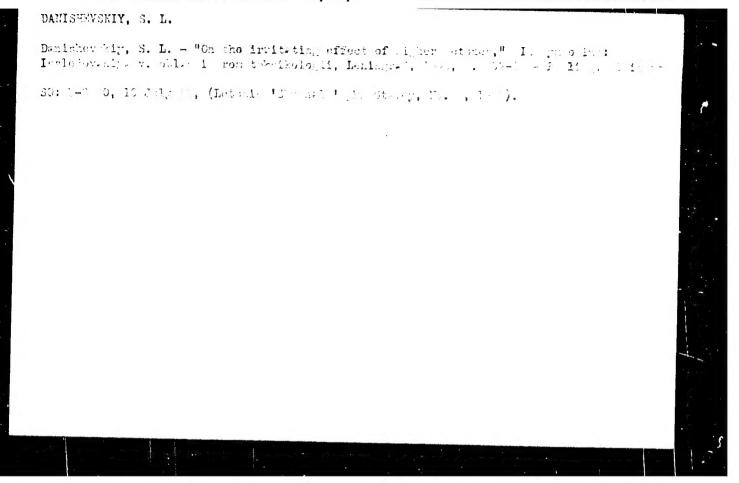
SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 12, 1965, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, laboratory furnace, electric furnace / VP-5367

ABSTRACT: As modern W-Mo-Re thermocouples operate at temperatures of 2500C and higher, the old Soviet-made PVG-349 calibrating furnace with its upper limit of 2000C has become inadequate. Its modernization (new trademark VP-5367) is described; it includes a larger (18-mm diameter, 220-mm long) working cavity neutral gas (argon) atmosphere, and a better (water) cooling of current leads;

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.532.089.6



DANISHEVSKIY, S. L.

Material for hygienic standardization of alkylacetates obtained by ketene. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.7:21-26 July 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Of the Toxicological Laboratory, Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

Problems of industrial toxicology in the chemistry of polymerized plastic materials. Trudy ISGMI 14:5-11 '53. (MIRA 7:9)

(Plastic materials) (Industrial toxicology)

LAZAREY, N.V.; ALEKSANDROV, I.S.; LTUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKERBERG, I.I.; KAKABUNIA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBRYAKOVA, N.S.; KRES, I.F.; KARASIK, V.M.; LEVINA, E.M.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; TEOGROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, M.L., starshly nauchnyy sottudnik; KARNOV, E.D.; ANDERSV.V.V.; LYMHINA, Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.; DANHTSKAYA, O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUHOV, L.A.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., GRIGOR'TEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology.

Farm.i toke. 16 no.2:59-62 Mr-Ap '53. (MIRA 6:6)
(Poisons)

ANDREYAVA-GAIANINA, Ye.TS., professor; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Teaching industrial hygiene at the Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Gig. i san. 21 no.5:43-46 My 156.

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh bolezney Ieningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, education, in Eussia (Rus))

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.

Teaching a course in industrial hygiene and occupational pathology.

Trudy ISGMI 36:28-38 '56. (MIRA 14:1)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE_STUDY AND TEACHING)

DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.

of phosphatase activity of the blood [with summary in Finglish]
Trudy ISGMI 44:155-163 '58 (NIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy profzabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina)

(PHOSPHATASES, in blood eff. of carbon tetrachloride & dichloroethane in rabbits (Rus)) (CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, eff.

on blood phosphatase level in rabbits (Rus)) (ETHYL CHLORIDE, related cpds.

dichloroethane on blood phosphatase level in rabbits (Rus))

S/191/60/000/002/011/012 B027/B058

AUTHOR:

Danishevskiy, S. L.

TITLE:

The Determination of Toxicologic and Hygienic Effects of

Chemical Substances

PERIODICAL:

Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 2, pp. 55-58

TEXT: The author studies the hygienic requirements made on industrial establishments operating with chemicals and manufacturing new chemical products. The poisonous properties of chemical substances must be primarily determined according to their state of aggregation, since dangerous air contamination may develop not only in the plant, but also in the surroundings. Some substances insoluble in water are harmful when inhaled, thus making it necessary in determining the poisonousness of new chemical products to consider not only the poisonousness of these products as such, but also that of the addition-, intermediate-, and by-products used during manufacture. During the polymerization of plastics, part of the nonpolymerized monomer may have a harmful effect on the surroundings, which makes a shortening of the polymerization period necessary. A hygienic

Card 1/3

The Determination of Toxicologic and Hygienic Effects of Chemical Substances

S/191/60/000/002/011/012 B027/B058

standard has already been specified for a number of products. For the study of the poisonous properties of a new substance it is essential to know its chemical structure and physical and chemical properties. The biological experiments by E. I. Lyublina regarding the effect of small concentrations of narcotics on the central nervous system of man and animal were very helpful for this purpose. A detailed characteristic is necessary when introducing new substances to the national economy: 1) definition of the substance; 2) data on physical and physicomechanical properties; 3) information as to whether the chemical compound is a raw material, intermediate-, by- or final product of the synthesis; 4) mode of penetration of substances or mixtures into the organism and their effect on eyes and skin; 5) description of a strong and chronic poisoning during the experiment; 6) data on poisonous additions for the purpose of limiting their content as well as on the permissible maximum concentration in air. Besides these data which are not entirely necessary in individual cases, a continuous control of the air in the plants and of the state of health of those working there is required. A number of important chemical raw materials was already investigated toxicologically, but the investigation of various by- and auxiliary products in the

Card 2/3

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.; BRUSILOVSKAYA, A.I.; GADASKINA, I.D.; GOLUBEV, A.A.; GRIGOR'YEV, Z.E.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; KOVNATSKIY, M.A.; KOYRANSKIY, B.B.; LAZAREV, N.V.; LEVINA, E.N.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; LYKHINA, Ye.T.; OSIPOV, B.S.; RYLOVA, M.L.; RUSIN, V.Ya.; SLONIM, A.D.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.

Il'ia Stepanovich Aleksandrov. Farm.i toks. 24 no.1:127 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(ALEKSANDROV, IL'IA STEPANOVICH, 1902-1960)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; GADASKINA, I.D., prof.; GCLUBEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.; ZIL'BER, Yu.D., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk; LOYT, A.O.; INUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biol. nauk; INKHINA, Ye.T., kand. biol. nauk; MINKINA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; RUSIN, V.Ya., kand. med. nauk; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SFERANSKIY, S.V., TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dots.; FILOV, V.A., kand. biol. nauk; TSIRK, K.G., kand. med. nauk; CHEKUNOVA. M.P., kand. med. nauk; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; LAZAREV, N.V., zmsl.deyat.nauki, prof., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; BASINA, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Toxic industrial substances; handbook for chemists, engineers and physicians] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti; spravochnik dlia khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachei. Izd.4., perer.i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Pt.2.[Inorganic and metalloorganic compounds] Neorganicheskie i elementorganicheskie soedineniia. 1963. 619 p. (MIRA 17:2)

DANISIC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Periodicals

Cuano, past and present. p. 302_BRIRODA. (Hrvatsko prirodoslvno drustvo) Zagreb. /Ten no. s year; illustrated popular science magazine issued by the Croatian Society of Natural Sciences/7. Vol 39, no 8, Oct. 1952

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress Vol 2, No. 6, June 1953, Unclassified

ACC NR: AP7004404

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/67/000/001/0089/0094

AUTHOR: Neshpor, V. S.; Vil'k, Yu. N.; Danisina, I. N.

ORG: State Institute of Applied Chemistry (Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii)

TITLE: Changes in the electric and thermophysical properties of pseudobinary alloys of the section ZrC_{0,92}-ZrN_{0,85} of the zirconium—nitrogen—carbon system

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1967, 89-94

TOPIC TAGS: carbon alloy, binary alloy, pseudobinary alloy, zirconium carbide, zirconium nitride

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the variation in electroconductivity, absolute differential thermal e.m.f., and characteristic temperature on chemical composition for alloys of the pseudobinary region of the state diagram of zirconium-nitrogen-carbon hardened from 2000 C has been studied. The nature of a change in value of the electroconductivity, thermal conductivity and characteristic temperature indicates that in the zirconium carbide-zirconium nitride system, a continuous series of solid solutions are formed with unlimited mutual solubility of the

Card 1/2

IZAKOVIC, V.; DANISKA, J.; PASTEKOVA, K.

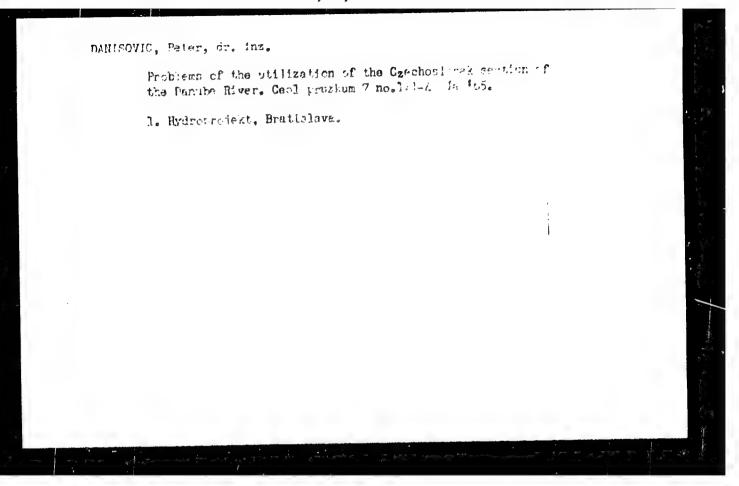
Apropos of the use of corticoids in the differential diagnosis of cholestatic jaundice. Bratisl. lak. listy 2 no.1:42-46 164

1. Katedra vnutorneho lakarstva Slovenskeho ustavu pre doskolovanie lekarov v Trencine (veduci: doc. MUDr. D. Dieska); Infekcne oddelenie CUNX v Trencine (veduca: MUDr. K. Getlikowa) a Pediatricka katedra Slovenskeho ustavu pre doskolovanie lekarov (veduci: MUDr. A. Getlik).

BABAL, M.; DANISKA, J.; MIKUS, J.; SLAVKOVSKA, V.; STRAKOVA, Z.

Contribution to the problem of the simultaneous presence of tuberculosis and cancer of the lungs. Bratisl. lek. listy 44, no.5:292-298 15 S'64

1. Klinika tuberkulozy Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave ; veduci MUDr. J.Jezersky.



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L 38582-66

ACC, NR: AP6027681

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0084/66/000/001/0003/0017

AUTHOR: Danisovic, Peter

20

B

ORG: none

TITIE: Reasons for the breaking of the Danube Dam at Klucovec

SOURCE: Geograficky casopis, no. 1, 1966, 3-17

TOPIC TAGS: waterway engineering, mechanical stress

ABSTRACT: In June 1965, during a long-lasting flood on the Danube, the counterflood dam at Klucovec broke and all the lower part of the Great Schuett was overflooded in an area of 55,000 hectares. The article reports the cause of the breaking of the dam from the hydrotechnical point of view -- low resistance to filtration stress on the part of the base of the dam. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,844]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 W

DANISZEWSKI, A.

Some reflections on sea fisheries in the 5-Year Plan. p. 6.

GOSPODARKA RYBNA, Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

POLAND

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST LC Vol. 5, no. 7, 1956, August.

SENCHUROV, K.T., dots., DANITSKIY, I.N., BULIN, P.P., LEBEDEV, I.M., dots. SERGEYEV, M.Ye., prof., VOZNYESENSKIY, N.N., dots., SEBKO, S.T., STEFANOVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk., TSEREVITINOV, B.F., red.; LEVITAN, I.M., red.izd-va., LEVCHUK, K.V., red.izd-va., BRUDCHENKO, A.M., red.izd-va., LEKANOVA, I.S., tekhn.red.

[Industrial and food products, a commodity guide] Tovarovedenie promyshlennykh i prodovol'stvennykh tovarov. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat Vol.2. 1958. 574 p.

(Commercial products)

DANITSKIY, Illarion Savvich; KOSTOLEVSKIY, M.M., red.; ZINCHENKO,

V.S., red.izd-va; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The plywood market of capitalist countries] Fanera; rynok kapitalisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1963.

202 p. (MIRA 16:7)

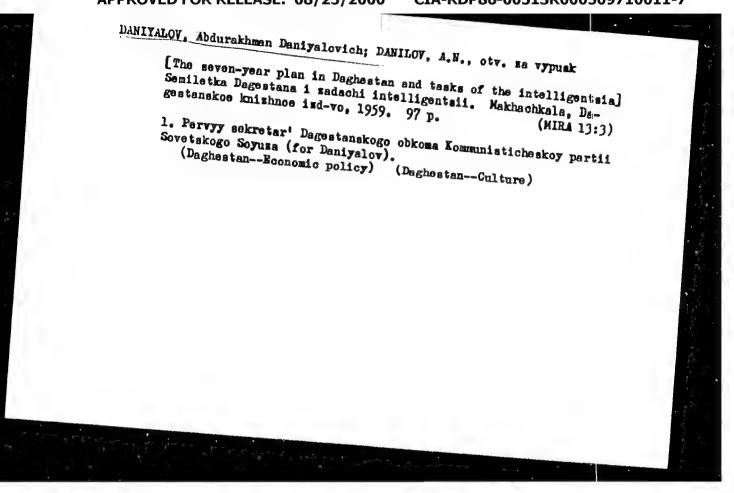
(Plywood industry)

Organization of the 1st maxillofacial hospital in Kishinev. (Historical note). Med. arh. 16 no.6:57-58 N-D '62. 1. Iz Institute organizatsii zdravokhraneniya i istorii meditsiny im. N.A. Semashko. (FACIAL INJURIES) (HOSPITALS)

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DANIYALOV, G.D.; KROL', R., red.; NAUNENKO, V., tekhn.red.

[Socialist transformation in Daghestan from 1920 to 1941] Sotsialisticheskie preobrazovanija v Dagestane, 1920-1941 gg. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knishnoe izd-vo, 1960. 541 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Daghestan -- Economic conditions)

DANIYAROV, K.K., inzh.

Shaft siuking in alluvial soil using "floating" collars.
Shakht. stroi. 4 no. 6:27-29 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Irtyshakiy rudnik. (Shaft sinking)

DANIYAROV, S.B.; SLONIM, A.D., savedujushchiy.

Natural conditioned responses to food depending upon distance. Trudy Inst.

1. Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii.

fiziol. 1:125-133 '52.

(Conditioned response)

(MLRA 6:8)

DANIYAROVA, K. P.

DANTYAROVA, K. B. - "Recovery Regeneration of Skeletal Muscular Tissue of the Shin after the Sciatic and Hip Nerves are Cut." First Leningrad Mea Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Chair of General Biology, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations For the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis! No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

ILYENKO, V.1.; MIRZOYEVA, N.; DANIYAROV, O.; AMINOVA, M.G.; DAVIDENKO, Z.B.; SMORODINTSEV, A.A.

Experiences with serological research on transmissible infections in the southern republics of the U.S.S.R. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 8 no.2:229-236 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Virology Department; Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene, Baku; Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Frunze; Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Dushambe.

DANIFEL'-BEK, K.U.

DANIFEL'-BEK, K.U.

Rectal prolapse. Fel'd. i akush. no.2:20-23 F'55. (MIRA 8:4)

(RECTUM, diseases,

prolapse)

DANIYEL'-BEK, Kirs Vladimirovna [Prolapse of the rectum and its treatment] Vypedenie prismoi kishki i ego lechenie. Moskvs, Medgis, 1958. 97 p. (MINA 12:2) (RECTUM--ABHORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

DANIYEL-BEK, K.v., TALALAYEVA, A.V. (Modava)

Neoplastic nature of osteoblast case mo. Arks, pat. 26 ho.2s

74.78 164. (Mira 1758)

L. Khtrungi theskiye (zav. - prof. A.P. Bachenova) t pat. 185

anatomicheskoy. otdelaniye (zav. Z.V. G.M. bert) onkulasim cheskogo instituta lucci P.A. Certagna (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov), Moskva.

DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V. (Moskva, ul. Spartakovskaya, d.19, kv. 100)

Practical value of the macroluminescence analysis in surgery on malignant tumors. Vop. onk. 10 no.7:33-37 164. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz 3-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk A.P.Bazhenova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel*skogo onkologi-cheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N.Wovikov), Moskva.

DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V.

Errors in diagnosis and tactics in sarcomas of soft tissues. Khirurgiia 41 no.4:109-114 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. 3-ye khirurgicheskogy otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med. nauk A.P. Bazhenova) Nauchno-issledovateliskogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena.

Danifellosik, k.v., kand.med.mauk; KOLYADYUK, I.v., kand.med.mauk; hijokay.v., Yu.B., kand.med.mauk; NOTIKOVA, L. .

Methodology of regional chemotherapy of malianant neoplasms of the extremities by perfusion. Vest, khir. 93 no.18:19-52 D 164. (MIRA 18:5)

l. Is Gosudarstvannog: onkologisteskogo instituta imani Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N.Nevikor), Moskva.

DANIYEL PERK, Y.v.; LAVNIKOVA, C.A.

Embryonic lipomas and Hipomarcoman of the soft viscuss of the extremities and the trunk, Vop. onk. 11 no.5:52-58 '65.

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-isoledevatel skogo institute imeni Gertsena (dir. - pref. A.N.Novikov), Moskva.

KOLYADYUK, I.V., kand. med. nauk (Moskva, Tushino, Podroskovnsya ul. d.12-a, kv.17); DANIYEL*-BEK, K.V.

Olinical evaluation of regional chemotherapy by perfusion in surcomms of the extremities. Ortop. travm. i protem. 26 no.6:25-30 Je *65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. In Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena (dir.-prof. A.N. Novikov).

NOVIKOV, A.N.; GARIN, N.D.; DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V.; KOLYADYUK, I.V.; LAVNIKOVA, G.A.; TRAKHTENBERG, A.Kh.; SHITKOV, K.G.

Chemotherapy of malignant tumors by the perfusion method.

Khirurgiia 41 no.4:3-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovateliskiy onkologicheskiy institut imeni Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov), Moskva.

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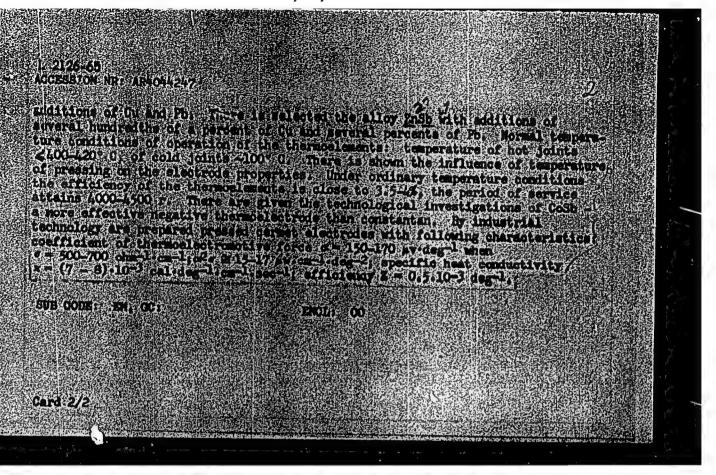
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TOPIC TAGE: the work ment; intermetable compound, the moetable current
electric conductivity the moetable conductivity the moetable conductivity and conductivity and conductivity alectrode property

TRANSLATION; There are presented the results of the development of thermoelements on a base of intermetallingospounds; As the hand issued the part and constant and There is investigated the influence of impurities on the properties of Mash.

There are given but curves of the temperature dependance of the specific electrical conductivity, got thermoelectrodes made from 2000 without additions and with

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ACCESSION NR: AR4042155

S/0196/64/000/005/A013/A013

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 5A96

AUTHOR: Daniyel'-Bek, V. S.; Roginskaya, N. S.

TITLE: Some new types of thermopiles and thermoelectric generators of increased power

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 51, 1963, 93

TOPIC TAGS: thermopile, thermoelectric generator

TRANSLATION: A brief description is given and the characteristics of improved technology of manufacture of thermopiles and new types of thermoelectric generators of increased power are presented: TGK-18 (18w) and TGK-36 (36 w) - for rural radio installation, and also TGG-16 (16 w) - for feeding the cathode shield of main gas lines. The technical and economic prospects of wider application of thermelectric current sources are considered.

SUB CODE: EE

ENCL: 00

1/1

IL 55139-65 PMT(B/EAG(B)/T/EMP(C)/EMP(b)/EMP(*) PMG IJP(C) EMB/AD/EM ACCESSION NR; AP5012848 UR/0364/65/001/004/0498/0498 5417138/2:547

AUTHOR: Danive V-Bek, V S. With takeya G. V

TITLE Mechanism of electrocklustics of electrocklustics and electrocklus

SOURCE: Elaktrokhimiya. v l. no. 4. 1965, 494-498

TOPIC TACS: ethylene glycol, athanol, methanol, oxidation, electrochemistry, dehydration

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the liberation of hydrogen at 20-60°C in a porqua-Ni electrode palladized activated carbon and Ni-Pd satalysts in *8 % KOH *** atthylanerglycol, ethanol and methanol solutions without paladyzation as well as under smodic polarization in the neighborhood of adsorption potentials of hydrogen has yielded new views on the mechanism of this process. It is proposed that the interaction of the considered substances with the electrode may take place by two parallel paths by dehydrogenation and by an electromechanical exidation reduction reaction. The ratio of these two processes may vary within a wide range. Simultaneous gasometric and polarization measurements were made to evaluate the extent of the participation

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ASSCCIATION: Gosudaratvend Institut (Stata Union Scient	y soyuznyy neuchno-lss. (fic Research: Institute	dovaterlakly akkumulyat os Batterles)	orayy
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VITVITSKAYA, G.V.; DANIYEL -HEK, V.S.

Particular features of the anodic galvanostatic polarization characteristics of palladized carbon electrodes in an alkali-alcohol electrolyte. Elektro-khimila 1 no.6:759-762 Je *65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkamulyatornyy institut.

DANIYEL'-REK, V.S.; VITVITSKAYA, G.V.; DANILENKO, I.F.

Nickel-palladium mixed catalysts in the electrooxidation of ethylene glycol in alkaline medium. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:806-811 Ap '65.

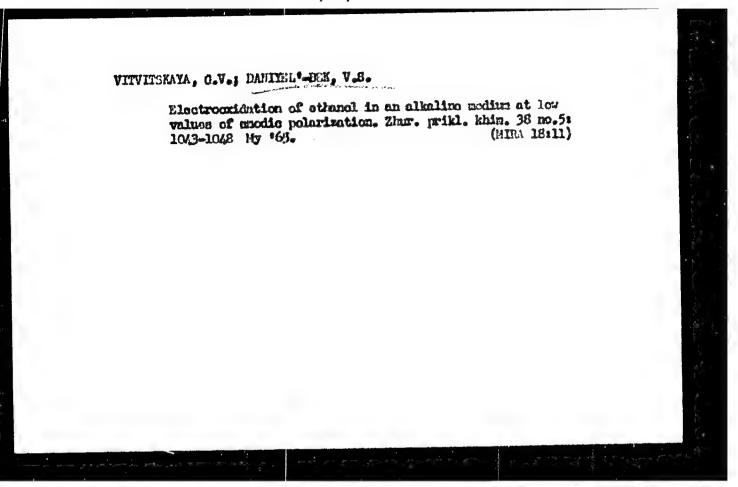
(MIRA 18:6)

DANIYEL'-BEK, V.S.

Polarization of porous electrodes. Part 3: Function of a porous electrode in the region of small polarization values. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.11:1319-1324 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy akkumulyatornyy institut.



Polarization of porous electrodes. Part 2: Particular features of the working of porous electrodes of finite thickness. Elektrokhimia 1 no.3:354-359 Mr '65.

(MERA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T ВS 1 12900-66 ACC NRI AP5027578

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/65/001/011/1319/1324

Daniyel'-Bek, V. S. AUTHOR:

State Union Scientific Research Battery Institute (Gosudarstvenny soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy akkumulyatopnyy institut)

III. Operation of porous TITLE: Polarization of porous electrodes. electrode under conditions of low polarization

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1319-1324

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, electrochemistry

ABSTRACT: A porous electrode consisting only of a solid and liquid phase (where the concentration polarization can be ignored and only the activation polarization need be considered) is discussed. On the basis of the earlier obtained equation [Zhur. fiz. khimii, 22, 697 (1948)] for the distribution of polarization along the thickness of a porous electrode, the effects of various factors are considered on the slope of the initial position of the total polarization characteristic of the electrode. It is shown that at sufficiently great electrode thicknesses and low electrolyte resistance in the electrode pores and when the exchange current per unit volume is low, the slope of the initial portion

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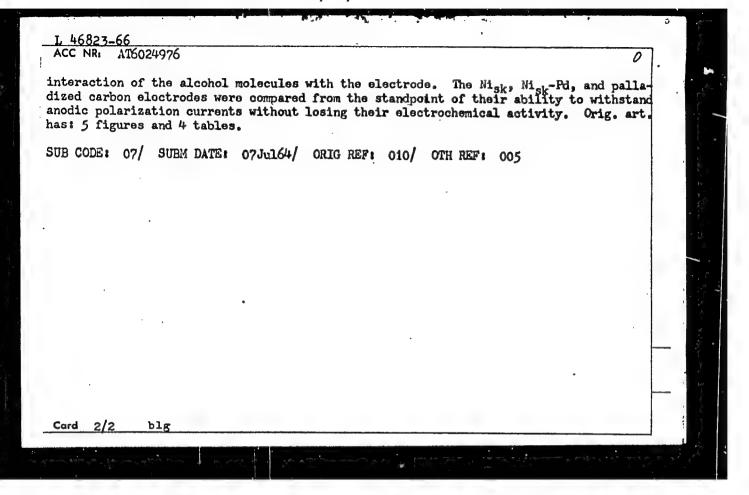
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of the polarization curve is proportional to the square root of the corresponding slope of the plane electrode and to the square root of the resistance of the electrolyte in the pores. In the case of thin electrodes and appreciable resistance of the electrolyte in the pores, the slope of the polarization curve is proportional to the slope of the plane electrode and is independent of the resistance of the electrolyte. Quantitative criteria are considered for the applicability of the approximate equations for the initial slope of the polarization curve in each of the above cases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Cord 2/2

L 46823-66 DS/JW/GE/RM EWT(m)/EWP(1)/T SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0284/0290 ACC NR: AT6024976 (A) AUTHOR: Vitvitskaya, G. V.; Daniyel -Bek, V. S. BHI ORG: none TITLE: Study of the electrooxidation of methanol in an alkaline medium at low anodic polarizations SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Zashchitnyye metallicheskiye i oksidnyye pokrytiya, korroziya metallov i issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhimii (Protective metallic and oxide coatings, corrosion of metals, and studies in electrochemistry). Moscow, Mauka, 1965, 284-290 TOPIC TAGS: methanol, anode polarization, electrode potential, anodic exidation ABSTRACT: The paper continues a study of the electrode processes involved in the electrooxidation of alcohols in alkaline media in the range of low values of anodic polarization (4%~200 mV). The electropxidation of methanol was investigated on skeletal nickel, palladized carbon and mixed nickel-palladium catalyst electrodes at 20-80 °C by recording potential-time curves and steady-state polarization characteristics by the galvanostatic and gasometric methods. The electrolyte contained 3.3 moles of CH3OH and 7 moles of KOH per liter. It was found that the electrooxidation of methanol practically does not occur on these catalysts at 20-40°, whereas at 60-80° it takes place via a mixed mechanism which consists partly in hydration and partly in a direct electronic Card



COUNTRY CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. :.

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AUTHOR :

TITIE

CRIG. PUB. :

ARSTRACT

iments on the infection of rabbits with bruscellosis in large doses, B inhibited the formation of antibody, but the antibody level rose after discontinuation of the preparation

-- G.V. Petrovskaya

CARD:

2/2

24

SHAKARYAN, G.A.; DANITELOVA, L.T.; OGANESYAN, M.A.

Stimulating effect of antibiotics in experiments with chicks.

Izv.AN Arn. SSR Biol. nauki 12 no. 5:45-50 My 159.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo zooveterinarnogo inetituta.

(ANTIBIOTICS) (POULTRY)

DANIYELOVA, L.T.

Development of some bacteria in physiologic saline solutions and distilled water. Izv. AN Arm. SSR, Biol. nauki 13 no.5:91-94 My 160. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo zooveterinarinogo instituta. (BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

DANIYELOVA, L.T.; OGANESYAN, L.S.

Effect of the culture liquid of the tea fungus (Eactericidin) on

the growth of chicks and their intestinal microflora. Izv. All Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 14 no.2:93-98 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (POULTRY)
(INTESTINES-MICRO-ORGANISMS)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Exerction

T-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65344

Author : Dan yel'son S.K.

Inst Title

: The Characteristics of the Conditioned-Reflex Activity of an

Autoplastically Transplanted Preserved Kidney

Orig Pub : Eksperia. Phirurgiya, 1957, No 4, 44-48

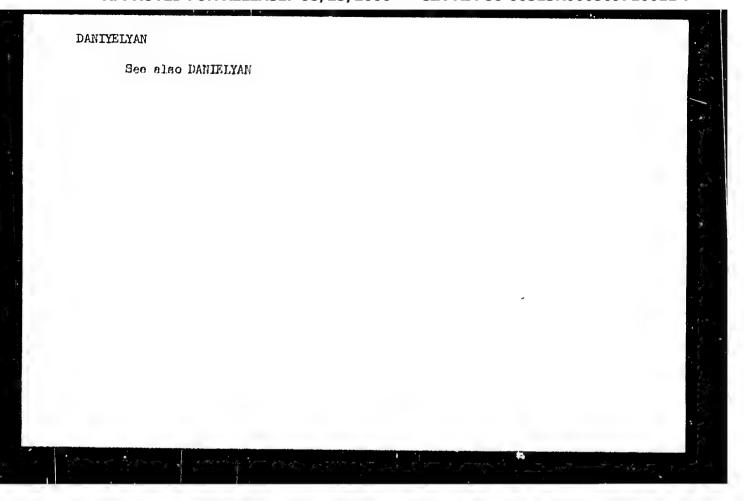
Abstract : In dogs with an autoplastically transplanted, preserved

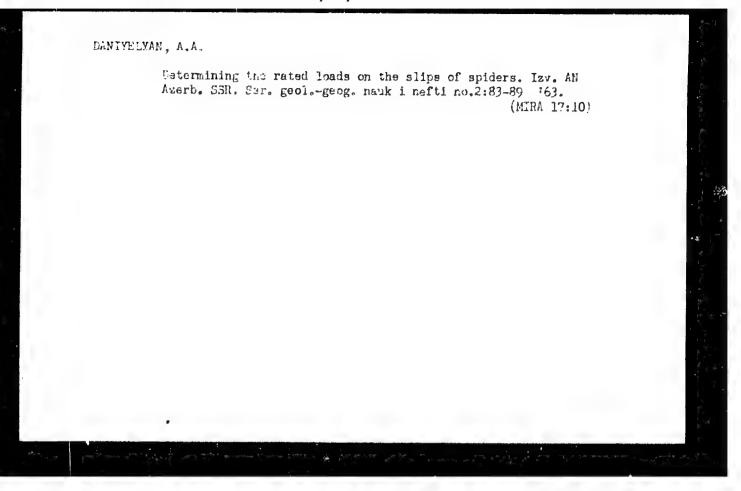
(for 6-18-25 hours at a temperature of 2-3°) kidney, the magnitude and stability of established conditioned reflexes involving diuresis were markedly decreased in the preserved kidney as compared with the intact kidney. This decrease was greater, the lenger the time of preservation. The damesis of the transplanted preserved kidneys was less

than that of kidneys which were not preserved.

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DANIYELYAN, A.A

Aug 1947

PA 23T36

USSR/Engineering Petroleum Industry Pumps, Sludge

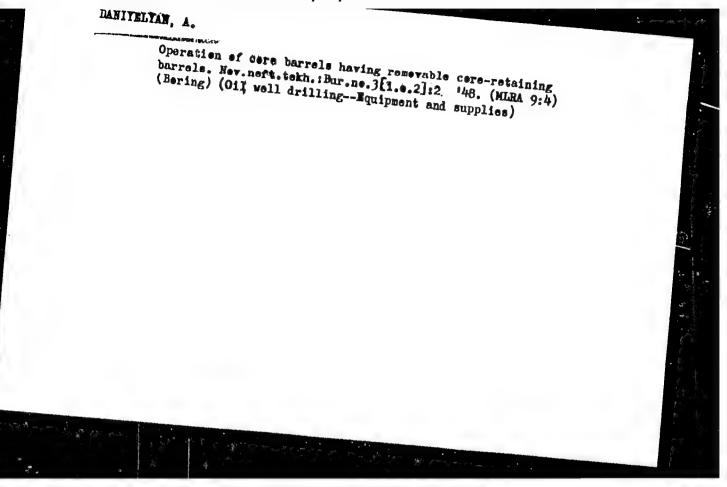
"Portable Apparatus for Pumping Sludge," A. A. Daniyalyan, M. S. Skvirskiy, 3 pp

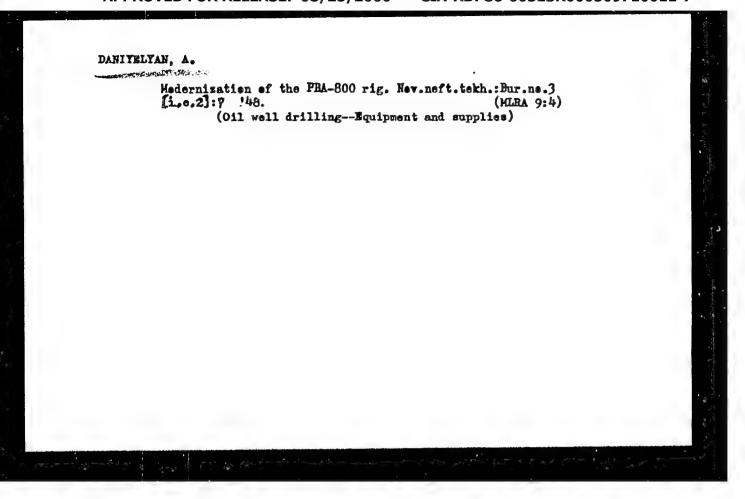
"Axerbaydzhan Neft Khozyaystvo" No 8 (254)

The author discusses various types of sludge pumps.

Among them he lists the type ZIS-5 (automatic), the
ZIS-5 equipped with parts from electric engines type
IA I E-ZIS-5, and a pump using electric engine type
IA I E-R. He states that these will be used very
shortly at fields under the jurisdiction of Askert.

Diagrams of proposed installation.





DANTYELYAN, A. A.

Daniyelyan, A. A. "The 25KN-6 vibration machine," Azerbaydzh. neft. khoz.-vo,
1948, No. 11, p. 9-10

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; KADYROV, A.M., redaktor; GONCHAROV, I.A., tekhnicheskiy

[Travelling apparatus used in petroleum engineering] Peredvizhnye agregaty v dobyche. Baku, Gos.nauchno-tekhnich. izi-vp neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otdelenie, 1950. 37 p.

(Petroleum industry-Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 8:4)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; ADAMSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GONCHAROV, I.A., vedushchiy redaktor.

[Hoisting and flushing equipment for underground repair of cil wells] Pod*emniki i promyvochnye agregaty dlia podzemnogo remonta neftianykh skvazhin. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 340 p.[Microfilm] (Oil fields--Equipment and repplies) (MLRA 7:8)

DANIYELYAH. Armeis Avakqvich; IL'SKIY, A.L., kandidat tekhnicheskiy nauk, retsenzent; STRIZHOV, N.I., redsktor; SAVIHA, Z.A., vedushchiy redsktor: POLOSIHA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redsktor

[Boring machines and mechanisms] Burovye mashiny i mekhanizmy. Moskva, Gos, nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956.
439 p. (HIRA 10:1)

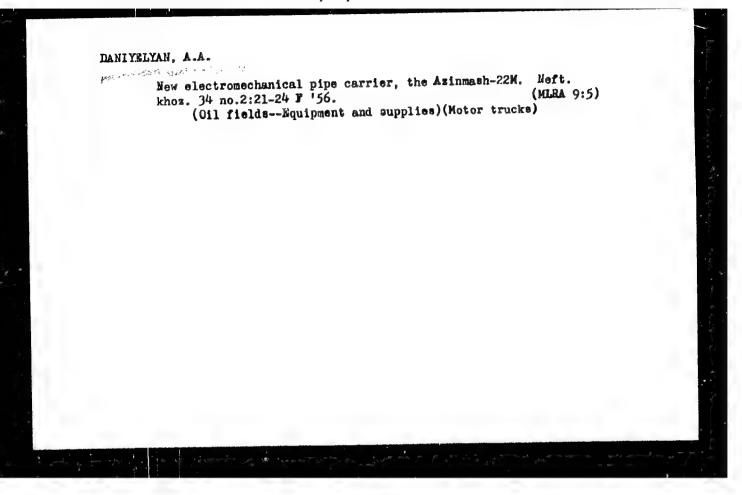
(Boring machinery)

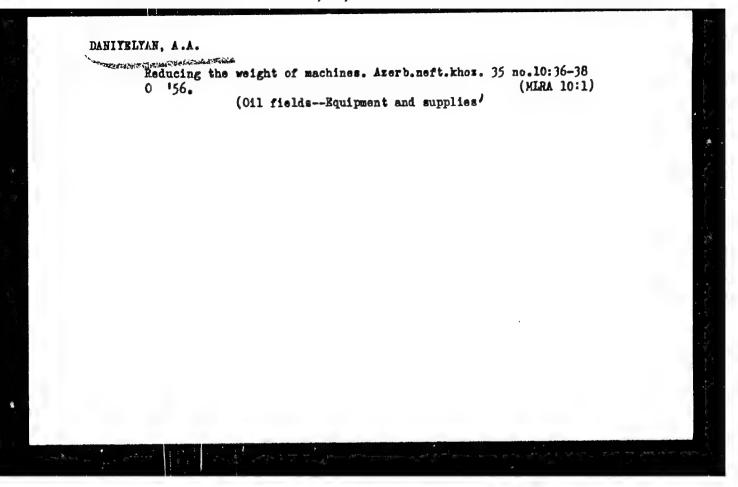
DANITELYAN, A.A., inzhener.

Electromechanical 22M pipe transporter developed by the Azerbaijani Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Machinery Construction.

Mekh.trud.rab. 10 no.5:43 My '56.

(Pipe--Transportation)





DANIYELYEN, A.A.; ALIVERDIZAME, K.S.

The Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Industry Machinery on the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.11:50-53 N '57. (MIRA 11:2) (Azerbaijan--Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

SOV/92-58-1-15/22

AUTHOR:

Daniyelyan, A. A., Director of Azimmash

TITLE:

New Systems of Equipment and Tools in Oil Well Maintenance (Novyye konstruktsii oborudovaniya i instrumenta dlya remonta neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 1, pg. 19-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In a foreword to the above article of A. A. Daniyelyan, the editorial office of Neftyanik points out that every oil well must be overhauled from time to time. This operation consists of replacing various worn out tools, removing sand from the borehole zone, shutting off bottom waters, etc. The time spent in this operation amounts to 3-5 percent of the whole time during which the oil well is exploited. Still more time is needed to complete this job in regions with adverse geological conditions.

Efforts are being made to reduce both this time and the time required for

manual workby drillers. However, in the past the equipment and

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507/92-58-15/22

New Systems of Equipment and Tools in Oil Well Maintenance

tools used for oil well maintenance were too bulky and there were too many different models. Therefore, Azimmash decided to redesign them, to introduce standard types of equipment, and to mechanize underground operations with a view to increasing petroleum production. In a number of exticles, published in different issues of Neftyanik, Azimush has outlined the achievements made in this field, and it has invited oilmen to express their opinions on this subject. The author of the article under review states that the equipment in the past for oil well reconditioning was not edeque: to ensure the desired efficiency of operation and to carry it out with sufficient speed. He also states that Azimmash, taking into account the possibility of drilling to a depth of some 5000-5000 m., has developed a range of standard equipment and tools to be used in similing and lifting operations. In Table 1, the author emmerates different standard tools, such as crown blocks, travelling blocks, elevators, hoists, hooks, masts and derricks, which he groups in accordance with their capacity. Since the previously used crown blocks and travelling blocks could not satisfactory operate under conditions of higher drilling and overhauling rates and heavier load, Azinmash has modified and modernized their designs and has made them lighter so that they are now capable of reconditioning 300

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SOV/95-58-1-15/22

New Systems of Equipment and Tools in Oil Well Maintenance

wells without interruption, while handling the maximum load allowed by their capacity. Designs of modern crown blocks and travelling blocks are shown by the author in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and their specifications are given in Table 2. Moreover, comparable characteristics of blocks both the new and the old type, as regards their capacity and weight, are given by the author in Table 3. In addition, the author states that the hooks employed in the past were of a pattern used in other branches of the industry. Therefore, 4 standard size types of hooks (KN-10, KN-15, KN-25, and KN-50) shown in Figs. 4 and 5 were developed and recommended by Azinmash. The capacity of new hooks and old hooks is specified by the author in Table 4. The characteristic feature of these hooks is their reduced weight. All these standard hooks are manufactured by the factory im. Sardarov in Baku. There are 4 tables and 5 figures. The continuation of Daniyelyan's article will appear in the next issue of Neftyanik.

ASSOCIATION; Azinmesh

1. Petroleum industry 2. Wells--Maintenance 3. Tools--Performance

4. Tools-Design

Card 3/3

DANIYELYAN, A.A., inzh.

New oil field equipment designed by the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Oil Machinery. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.7:29-31 J1 ¹58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Direktor Azinmasha. (Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

CAMILELYAR A.A

AUTHOR: TITLE:

Daniyelyan, A.A., Director of Azinmash

New Designs of Equipment and Tools Used in Reconditioning Oil Wells (Novyye konstruktsii oborudovaniya i

92-2-19/37

instrumenta dlya remonta neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL:

Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 2, pp 17-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Before 1956 pipe-lifting clamps of the design developed by Khalatyan or of the design developed by the factory "Krasnoye Sormovo" were used in the underground reconditioning of oil wells. The disadvantage of these clamps was their heavy weight. However, the problem of reducing their weight was successfully solved by

V.I. Kartashov who modified their design. As a result, the 2-in. clamp of 25-ton capacity weighs 16 kg., while a similar clamp of the Khalatyan type weighs 42 kg. Samples of Kartashov's clamps were tested in oil fields and it is accepted for production as a standard type of pipe-lifting clamp. The manufacturing of clamps of the old type was discontinued. In accordance with the N 716-54 specification of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry the factory imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya (in Baku) now manufactures two types of pipe-lifting clamps: a single-sling clamp of

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New Designs of Equipment and Tools Used in Reconditioning 011 (Cont.)

Therefore, Azinmash designed a 15-ton capacity mast, 15 m, high, as well as a 25-ton capacity mast, 22 m, high. Their designations are MESN 15-15 and MESN 22-25 respectively. Masts of both types were tested in 1956-1957 in regard to their capacity and suitability for sinking and lifting operations. At present, sample sets of these masts are being prepared for testing in oil fields. There are three sketches and two photos showing the equipment in question. The continuation of the article will follow in the next issue.

ASSOCIATION: Azinmash (Azerbayzhan Scientific Research Institute of

Oil Machinery)

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Card 3/3

BANIYELY IN MA

AUTHOR:

Daniyelyan, A.A., Director, Azinmash 92-58-3-20/32

TITLE:

New Designs of Equipment and Tools Used in Reconditioning

Oil Wells (Novyye konstruktsii oborudovaniya i instrumenta dlya remonta neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 3, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is the continuation of the article published under the same title in the Nr 3, 1958, issue of the above mentioned periodical (pp. 17-20). The author describes the new AD-25 automatic machine which is used for fastening and unfastening pump tubings and which is the improved type of the AD-15M machine. The machine in question can be successfully used for fastening and unfastening pump tubes of different diameters and it can be easily disassembled and its parts replaced when needed. The Baku Tool Making Factory now manufactures the above automatic machine endeavoring at the same time to improve its electrical equipment. Besides this machine, there is a similar 50-ton capacity automatic

Card 1/3

ager. Sa Res Inst Petrolium no him building

New Designs of Equipment and Tools (Cont.)

92-58-3-20/32

machine designated as the AD-50M type. The latter is driven by a 2.8 kw. electric motor and is operated with the aid of a blast-resistant apparatus installed on the block of the electric motor. The weight of the AD-50 automatic machine is approximately 167 kg. Oil fields operating under the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of the AzSSR and under the Crozneft' and Turkmenneft' organizations recently started to use the MSPD machines which facilitate sinking and lifting operations. As a result, labor productivity has improved substantially. It now takes much less time to lower or to raise a pipe, a plunger or a rod. Moreover, during this operation tools are not so often damaged as before. However, in view of the fact that the MSPD machine is not fit to handle pipe the length of which exceeds 500 mm., and since oil fields use pipes of different length, it is not always possible to take advantage of this innovation. Moreover, not all types of masts in all fields can be used in an

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New Designs of Equipment and Tools (Cont.)

92-58-3-20/32

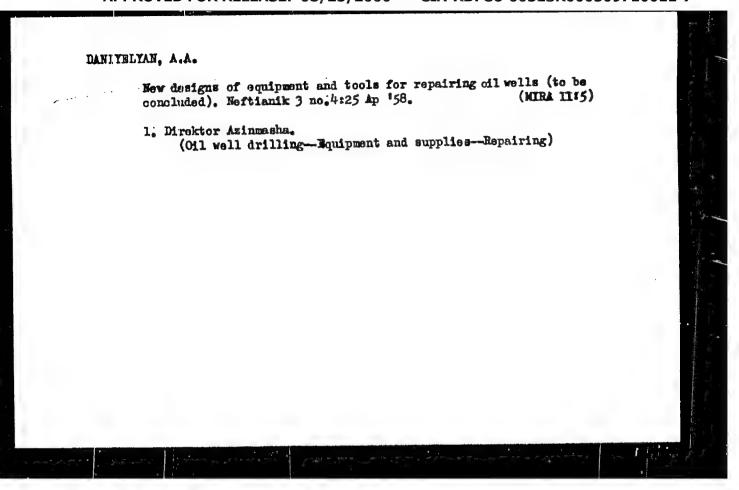
operation carried out by this machine. In view of the fact that considerable difficulties have been experienced in lowering drill collars through the dual string casing the Azinmash redesigned the 4-in. casing pipes (Fig. 11). These new pipes are joined without the usual couplings. At present they are tested in production wells of oil fields of the Buzovnyneft' and Ordzhonikidzeneft' organizations. To reduce the time of sinking and lifting operations and improve the coupling of pump tubes the Azinmash developed a new type of pipes (Fig. 12) which can be fastened much faster and lowered much deeper. Due to the strength of its joints it was possible to reduce the thickness of the walls and thus to save a considerable amount of metal. These new pipes are now being tested by the Ordzhonikidzeneft' organization. There are two sketches of the new pipes. This article will be continued in the next issue of the periodical.

ASSOCIATION: Azimash

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Library of Congress

Card 3/3



52-50-5-20/30

AUTHOR:

Danipelyan, A. A., Director of Asimiash

TIME:

New Systems of Equipment and Tooks Used in Oil Well Meintenance (lov, ye konstructeii obornicovaniya i instrumenta diya remonta nertyanich skynznia)

PERIODICAL: Neftyenik, 1958, Nr 5, 22 19-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states that the work of Animash in the field of crone and hoist construction proceeds slong the following hime. The complex machine "Baltimeto-2M", built by Azirmash, consists of a crawler tractor of the S-80 type, a collapsible demaick with pulley, its lifting mechanism, a four-shift hoist, end a gear box. The operation of ell these parts is controlled by the operator from his cebin. The collepsible derrick, whose height is MC.5 m., is built of welded metal tubes and consists of two sections linked by a hinge joint. When the desrick is transported, it is folded so that it rests on the machine as shown in Fig. 15. When the descrick is in operation, its maximum angle of dip is 6°50' and the distance between the oil well center

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New Systems of Equipment (Cont.)

92-53-5-20/30

and the describe rear legs is 2 m. It takes 2 minutes to make the describe. On the basis of practical observations made during a number of years, the machine under discussion was nodernized, the capacity of the derrick was increased to 40 tons, the control of the shirting mechanish was simplified, and the friction compling was replaced by disk compling. As a result, the modernized machine is capable of corrying out the underground overhead of oil wells in regions where similar machines on wheels cannot be used due to the climate and road conditions. For regions where climatic conditions and roads permit the use of heavy duty trucks, Azimash is developing a different type of machine. Whis machine has a telescopic type densick which is 25 m. high, and the machine is able to overhaul oil wells 3000 m. deep with the aid of a number of automatic tools. Its lifting capacity is 50 tons. Vertous mechanisms of this mechine are powered by the YaAZ-210 truck engine. It has pneumatic brokes and couplings and cylinders used for installing pipes. Taking as a nodel the nodernized "Ufimets-Simic" unit, Azimash developed a new electric winch to be used for overhauling oil wells. A drawing of this unit is shown by the author in Fig. 14, and its kimematic scheme is shown in Fig. 15. The author also gives its

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New Systems of Equipment (Cout.)

92-58-5-20/30

specifications such as the size, weight, gears, control system and the rating of its electric motor. Furthermore, Azimmash has developed a complex machine of the MK-1 type which is also used for overhalling cil wells, fastering and unfastening pipe joints, and lowering and lifting various oil well pipes and tools. This machine is powered by a 28 km. electric motor operating at 1365 r.p.m. The author gives the specifications of this machine, and there is a photograph of it in Fig. 16. The introduction and utilization of all the above-mentioned machines by various petroleum production administrations of Azerbaydzhanska; a SSR proved to be very useful. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Azimmeah

1. 0il wells-USSR: 2. Equipment-Maintenance 3. Tools-Hainte-

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: SOV/122-58-12-8/32 Daniyelyan, A.A., Engineer

TITLE: New Equipment for Drilling and Winning of Oil and Natural Gas (Novoye oborudovaniye dlya bureniya i

dobychi nefti i gaza)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 26-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Azerbaydzhan Oilfield Machinery Institute (Azerbaydzhanskiy Institut Neftyanogo Mashinostroyeniya), Azinmash, together with other organisations and enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, takes part in the design, manufacture and operational testing of new machines for the winning of oil and natural gas. To drill deep boreholes under difficult conditions to a depth of 6000 m, several dozen installations (including Derrick, Hoisting System, and other machinery) with a rated load capacity of 300 tons, have been produced. In association with the developments of light-weight borehole components and the change to smaller diameters, the same plants can be used, Without modification, for drilling to a depth of 7000 m.

Complete equipment for drilling to depths of 8000-9000 m Card 1/7 is under development. Improvements are envisaged in

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driving means by the replacement of mechanical transmissions with diesel- electric and diesel drives and with torque converters. The diesel-electric drive ensures a smooth speed variation and complete stoppage in the case of over-loads whilst preserving a continuously high efficiency. The full utilisation of the engine power reduces the time for raising the drilling tool from the well by 50% compared with a four-speed mechanical hoist of the same power. In drilling deep wells both by the turbo-drill and the mechanical drill head, drilling pumps play a large part. New types of pumps are to be developed with automatic remote control which will permit accelerated drilling in the sinking of deep oil wells. Elements of drilling pump manifolds will be radically improved to reduce the time for assembly and dismantling and to ensure working at 200 at and over. The quality of the drilling solution greatly affects the progress of drilling. American data state that the cost of the drilling solution amounts to one-third of the drilling costs. New procedures for the preparation, cleaning and

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re-generation of drilling solutions are foreseen. Continuous mixers with mechanised loading, a portable unit for the preparation of an alumina solution, hydraulic cyclone units with 0.75 and 1.5 tons/hour output of dry solids are to be developed. For secure sealing of borehole edges, the adoption of several types of preventers, including a rotating preventer for automatic sealing, is foreseen. The creation of preventers with mechanical control for 8-12" sizes against pressures of 125, 200 and 300 at., including rotating 12" preventers for 75 and 200 at. and explosion-proof equipment for 700 and 1000 at. test pressure are envisaged. adoption is intended for column heads with a wedged attachment of tubes and sealing of the inter-tube space of different sizes against pressures of 125, 200 and Further development of Derricks should produce unit type designs made of light-weight profiles with simplified assembly and dismantling. A single shaft hoist system has given full satisfaction. The weight of Soviet hoists exceeds that of the Americans owing mainly

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to the existence of an 80-ton breaking load wire rope in the United States, compared with a maximum of 56 tons in USSR. A number of other details of borehole drilling components are critically reviewed showing shortcomings of Soviet designs. Portable equipment for boreholes up to 1500 m similar to existing foreign designs should be made in USSR. Fittings for fountain-type boreholes must be improved. The present maximum pressure of 300 at. will be increased to 500. Equipment for the lowering and lifting of pumping tubes under pressure and control equip-ment for the remote control of fountain-type boreholes is required. Booster compressors for 100 at. and electrically driven booster compressors for 250 at. are now being adopted, A booster compressor for 160 at. with an output of 47 m3/min and a gas engine driven compressor for the same pressure is required. To maintain or restore the pressure of oil bearing layers exceeding 250 at., and for the economic exploitation of condensing gas fields, a Card 4/7 booster compressor for 100 at. should be developed by 1965 on the basis of gas engine driven compressors of

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1000-2000 hp. The Institute has developed displacement lifts with an automatic air closure at the borehole edge. Borehole Nr 1450 near Baku with an output of 2.3 tons has yielded 7.8 tons after a change-over to automatic cyclic operation. The consumption of air per ton of oil has dropped from 1500 to 1170 m³. Suspended compressors mounted directly on swinging frames and group compressors will be widely utilised for the collection of accompanying natural gas from deep boreholes and groups of boreholes. The large increase in gas quantities obtained will lead to a substitution of piston compressors by powerful turbocompressors. The pumping method is to be further developed and powerful balancing drives with hydro-pneumatic balancing and double fraquency balancing with a stroke of 6 m at a load of 15 tons are to be developed. Powerful hydraulic drives for depth pumps, namely for a load of 15 tons at 6 m stroke and a load of 20 tons at 9 m stroke are scheduled. Transmissions with a stroke of 4.5 m permit an increase in withdrawal of the liquid from the borehole by 50%, 5 m stroke transmissions by 130%, and 9 m

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stroke transmissions by 400%. The Institute, together with the "Krasnyy Molot" Works in Groznyy, is working on the development of a high-production pump unit, type ANV-500, motorised with 1000 hp for the purpose of hydraulic disintegration of rock. In order to repair and examine boreholes, lifts with high-powered drive must be developed. By raising the power from 80 to 160 hp, the machine time is reduced by 25-44% (in compressor boreholes by 43-46%) for all types of borehole repairs at a depth of 2000 m. By 1965 the Institute intends to create equipment for the maintenance of boreholes in operation by means of portable unit construction, derricks and other means which would mechanise lifting and lowering operations in underground repair. In new oilfields it is necessary to work without permanent derricks or towers and reduce the time of underground repairs and their cost by accelerated turnover of the maintenance Work has begun on adopting unit held in readiness. Card 6/7 mechanised methods of screwing and unscrewing of the joints in borehole pump connecting rods. Suspended

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mechanised wrenches are envisaged. Major overhaul of boreholes has a decisive effect on restoring sealed boreholes to production. By 1965 a stereo-photo-camera will be developed by the Institute in order to photograph at the borehole face. Recovery and auxiliary instruments of missing sizes are being added to the range and special equipment for carrying out welding at the borehole face is under development. Continual improvements in tubes and tube joints are required. Borehole tubes must be produced with upset ends, as already used outside the trube available for boreholes of large depth. The "Sovieth tube industry should follow the example of the U.S.A. where heat treated carbon steel tubes with a yield strength of 100-125 kg/mm² are produced.

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